

tortured—over a period of weeks, or months; and the military does not have to appoint a lawyer for them. Unlawful combatants can be tried at Guantanamo Bay by a military commission—and potentially found in violation of the rules of war—which is what ought to happen in these cases.

But that is not the position of the Department of Justice. The Department has been populated with people who have a different view—I think a wrong view—of it. Although I have great respect for Mr. Verrilli and his record, which seems to be a good one, the fact that he is another voice in the Department for a wrong philosophy is something I will vote against by voting no.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is, shall the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Donald B. Verrilli, to be Solicitor General of the United States.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. COBURN), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MANCHIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 72, nays 16, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 85 Ex.]

YEAS—72

Akaka	Cornyn	McCaskill
Alexander	Durbin	McConnell
Ayotte	Enzi	Menendez
Barrasso	Feinstein	Merkley
Baucus	Franken	Mikulski
Begich	Gillibrand	Murkowski
Bennet	Grassley	Murray
Bingaman	Hagan	Nelson (FL)
Blumenthal	Hatch	Portman
Blunt	Inouye	Pryor
Boozman	Johanns	Reed
Brown (MA)	Johnson (SD)	Reid
Brown (OH)	Kirk	Rockefeller
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sanders
Cardin	Kyl	Schumer
Carper	Lautenberg	Shaheen
Casey	Leahy	Snowe
Coats	Lee	Stabenow
Cochran	Levin	Thune
Collins	Lieberman	Toomey
Conrad	Lugar	
Coons	Manchin	
Corker	McCain	

Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)

Warner
Webb

Whitehouse
Wyden

NAYS—16

Burr
Chambliss
Crapo
DeMint
Heller
Inhofe

Isakson
Johnson (WI)
Moran
Paul
Risch
Roberts

Rubio
Sessions
Shelby
Vitter

NOT VOTING—12

Boxer
Coburn
Graham
Harkin

Hoeven
Hutchison
Kerry
Kohl

Landrieu
Nelson (NE)
Tester
Wicker

The nomination was confirmed.

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Donald B. Verrilli, Jr. to be Solicitor General of the United States. If I were able to attend today's session, I would have supported the motion to invoke cloture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the President shall be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate shall resume legislative session.

The majority leader.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REVITALIZATION ACT OF 2011—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to proceed to S. 782, Calendar No. 38.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 782) to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to reauthorize that Act, and for other purposes.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. I have a cloture motion at the desk. I ask it be reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 38, S. 782, a bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to reauthorize that act, and for other purposes:

HARRY REID, BARBARA BOXER, KENT CONRAD, JOHN F. KERRY, SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, AMY KLOBUCHAR, BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, JEFF BINGAMAN, JEFF MERKLEY, PATTY MURRAY, ROBERT MENENDEZ, JEANNE SHAHEEN, BERNARD SANDERS, FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, JACK REED, RICHARD J. DURBIN, DANIEL K. AKAKA.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIV/AIDS IN THE U.S.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, yesterday marked the 30th anniversary of HIV/AIDS in the United States. Thirty years ago, on June 5, 1981, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, published the first scientific report about five previously healthy men with what is now known as human immunodeficiency syndrome, HIV, and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, AIDS. Since that report, the face of HIV/AIDS has changed into a global epidemic with over 33.3 million people living with HIV. In the United States, over 1.1 million people are living with HIV and almost 600,000 people have died from the disease.

For three decades this preventable disease has devastated families and communities. But there has also been a global response from the research community, government, health workers, and patient advocates to fight this disease and save lives. This battle has yielded notable victories. In the U.S., prevention has saved over 350,000 lives and new infections have decreased by more than two-thirds since the height of the epidemic. Advancements have been made in HIV testing, which is at an all time high with 11.4 million more people being tested in 2009 compared to 2006. Biomedical innovations have created powerful drugs that can transform AIDS from a death sentence into a chronic disease.

The advancement in HIV/AIDS treatment is embodied by the experience of Keith Green. In 1994, when Keith was 17 years old and still a senior in high school on Chicago's South side, he was diagnosed with HIV and given 10 years to live. Keith's prognosis dimmed his hope of a future and he lived day to day ignoring the disease and forgoing medication and treatment. When Keith was hospitalized at the age of 25, seriously ill, and 50 pounds underweight, he assumed his 10 years had come a little early. Fortunately, during his hospitalization, Keith learned about HIV treatment options and started to envision a future for himself. Today, with the help of medication and community support, Keith is a leader in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Keith's story illustrates that progress has certainly been made, but the U.S. must continue to be a leader in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In the United States over 1.1 million people have HIV, but one in five of these people do not know they are infected. Each year 56,300 Americans become infected with HIV. Most of these new infections are among people under the age of 30—young people who have never known a time without effective HIV treatment and who may not fully understand the health threat of HIV.

The burden of HIV/AIDS continues to be disproportionately borne by gay and bisexual men and African Americans